

UNIT II - FIELDS

Introduction to Field Theory

Fields: A region of 3-D space where an interaction can occur

Examples:

Objects with mass set up **gravitational fields** which affect other objects with mass

Objects with electric charges set up **electric fields** which affect other objects with charge (or even neutral ones).

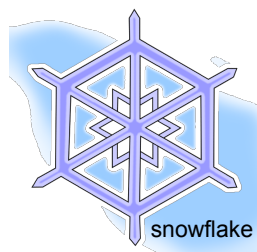
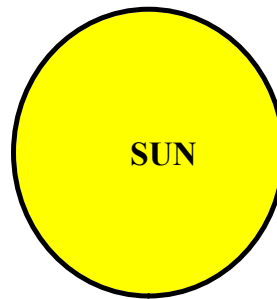
Objects with magnetic properties set up **magnetic fields** which affect certain bodies.

Gravitational Fields:


A region of space that affects mass

- we use field lines(vectors) to show the strength and direction of the field.
- direction of a gravitational field is always towards the mass
- close together field lines represent strong fields, spread out field lines are a weaker field.
- *Remind students that we can use the equation to determine the force $F_g = mg$.*
- We use a shortcut, $g = 9.80 \text{ N/kg}$, and this is the gravitational field strength It shows how strong the field is at a particular point.

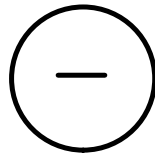
Draw the fields around...



Electric Fields...

 <http://www.upscale.utoronto.ca/GeneralInterest/Harrison/Flash/EM/FieldLines/FieldLines.html>

Mapping (Drawing) Electric Fields



⊕ positive
test
charge

